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NOTE CONCERNING THE TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE OF JUNE 8, 1918

Of the three eclipses of the year 1918 that of June 8th, a total solar eclipse, deserves special attention in this country. The path of totality extends from the State of Washington to Florida, and as a partial eclipse it may be viewed in practically the entire United States.

Based upon the Besselian elements given in the *American Ephemeris* for 1918 the following results for Berkeley, Cal., have been derived:

Eclipse begins.....	1 ^h 49 ^m .3	P. S. T.
Middle of eclipse.....	3 10 .1	"
Eclipse ends.....	4 21 .8	"
Percentage of total eclipse=	0.79	
Position angle of point of contact: beginning.....	290°	
ending.....	86	

HAMILTON M. JEFFERS

CARLOS S. MUNDT

Berkeley Astronomical Department,
January 20, 1918

THE LICK OBSERVATORY ECLIPSE INSTRUMENTS

The Crocker Eclipse Expedition from the Lick Observatory attempted to observe the total solar eclipse on August 21, 1914, at a station on the northern edge of the village Brovary, twelve miles easterly from the City of Kiev, Russia, but thick clouds prevented.

The instruments and supplies, in personal charge of Dr. Curtis, had entered Russia early in July, thru the port of Libau on the coast of the Baltic Sea between Riga and Koenigsberg. The Russian Government, acting thru the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Petrograd, had facilitated the transport of the equipment from Libau to the observing station and had otherwise extended valuable favors.

The instruments were dismantled immediately after the eclipse, and made ready for the return shipment, but railway freight service in Russia, at least in the region of Kiev, was devoted exclusively to the requirements of the war. Further, all Baltic Sea sailings from Russia had been suspended. The wisest disposition of the instruments seemed to be to store them for safe-keeping in Russia until after the close of the war. The advice and assistance of